

~~1 Mr O'Mara SB~~  
2 Library

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD



G.W.

# ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

*Year ended 31st December, 1958*

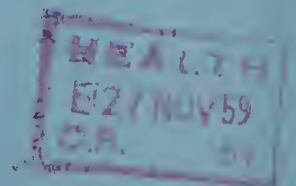


Medical Officer for Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity  
and Child Welfare and School Medical Services:

J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E. J. WINFIELD, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.



B



THE MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer  
for Maternity & Child Welfare  
and School Medical Services:

J.M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E.J. WINFIELD, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.



MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1958

-----

Chairman.

Alderman A. Pickersgill

Vice-Chairman.

Cr. J. Smart

Aldermen.

W.D. Cartwright  
C. Dews, J.P.  
G. East  
A. James  
E. Taylor, M.B.E., J.P.  
T. Walsh  
M. Whittock  
H. Woodall

Councillors.

H. Astbury  
Mrs. R. Belcher  
J. Budby  
H. Campy  
H.P. Corris  
A. Hanson, M.B.E.  
D. Jennings  
Mrs. V. Lowe  
Mrs. W. McLoughlin  
N. Nelson  
Mrs. A. Norton  
F.I. Pennington  
A. Poulter  
P.H. Roberts, J.P.  
Mrs. M.E. Taylor  
G. Tolson  
J.F. Tunelty  
A.H. Waites  
J. Walsh  
Mrs. B.M. Ward, J.P.  
E. Westmoreland



DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

J.M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER  
AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

M.C. Leen, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. Resigned 31st August, 1958.

N. Cusack, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.P.H. Appointed 1st September, 1958.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR MATERNITY  
& CHILD WELFARE, AND SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK.

N. Cusack, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.P.H. Appointed 3rd February, 1958.

P.O. Nicholas, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. Appointed 20th October, 1958.

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS - MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

E.W.L. White, M.B., Ch.B. Medical Officer for Sagar Street Ante-Natal Clinic.

E.A. Connell, M.B., B.S. Medical Officer for Airedale Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics.

D.K. Shuttleworth, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. - Medical Officer for Glass Houghton Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics (to 7/3/58).

J.D. Sutcliffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. - Medical Officer for Sagar Street Infant Welfare Clinic.

I. Butler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. - Medical Officer for Hightown Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics.

PAEDIATRICIAN.

J.D. Pickup, M.D.(Distinc.), Ch.B., D.C.H.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

L. Wittels, M.D.(Vienna), D.O.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON.

A.J.S. Bell-Tawse, B.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

E.N.T. SURGEON.

K.M. Mayall, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

HEALTH VISITORS.

J. Brooks, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

E. Cooke, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.

E.W. Hilton, S.R.N.

B.M. Miles, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.

I.J. Robinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

F.G. Wrightson, S.R.N., S.C.M.N., H.V.

Telephone Numbers.

Castleford 2005

Featherstone 245

Castleford 2217

Castleford 3216

Castleford 2689

Pontefract 3583

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR.

A. Eades, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Pontefract 2649

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT HEALTH VISITORS.

B.A. Morgan, S.R.N.

I. Ransome, S.R.N. Resigned 30th April, 1958.

E. Cledhill, S.R.N. Appointed 21st July, 1958.

D. Kelly, S.R.N., S.C.M. Appointed 12th May, 1958.

L. Whiteley, S.R.N.

Castleford 2689

Castleford 2689

Castleford 2689

Castleford 2689

Castleford 2689

SCHOOL NURSE.

M.E. Kelly, S.R.N. Retired 7th April, 1958.

Castleford 2689







MIDWIVES.

	V. Branley, S.C.M., 47 Kendal Drive, Ferry Fryston.	Castleford 2334
N	D. Cousins, S.R.N., S.C.M., 1 Barnsdale Estate, Outsyke.	Castleford 2314
	E.J. Dawson, S.C.M., 47 Beancroft Road, Castleford.	Castleford 2087
	D.H. Taylor, S.C.M., 24 Westmead, Airedale, Castleford.	Castleford 2703
	D. Tomlinson, S.C.M., 47 School Street, Wheldon Road.	Castleford 2344
	M. Wylie, S.C.M., 25 Hulme Square, Ferry Fryston.	Castleford 3485

W Relief Midwife

HOME NURSES.

	M. Andrew, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., 9 Middle Oxford Street, Castleford.	Castleford 2197
	J.M. Fereday, S.R.N., Miner's Arms, Bridge Street, Castleford - Appointed 17th March, 1958.	Castleford
W	E. Gothorp, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., Flat No.2, West Villa, Hightown.	Castleford 3528
	I. Hibbert, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., Flat No.1, West Villa, Hightown - Resigned 2nd July, 1958.	Castleford 3550
/	E. Slayton, S.R.N., A.R.R.C., 169 Fryston Road, Airedale.	Castleford 3118
	P. Tinker, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., 13 Lancaster Street, Ferry Fryston.	Castleford 3427

W Relief Home Nurse

/ Part-time Home Nurse.

ASSISTANT HOME NURSE.

	J. Baxter, S.E.A.N., Cawood Villas, Barnes Road, Castleford.	Castleford 2074
--	--	-----------------



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29094641>

THE MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1958

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour of presenting to you this, my eighteenth Annual Report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1958.

Statistics and Social Conditions  
of the Area.

Area (Acres) .....	4,394
Population (Estimated R.G. 1958) .....	41,650
Population (Estimated R.G. 1938) .....	43,090
Number of Inhabited houses (1958) .....	13,130
Number of Inhabited houses (1938) .....	11,026
Rateable Value .....	£527,561
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....	£1,262
Density of Population .....	9.5

The Borough of Castleford is divided into 10 Wards, namely:-

Airedale, Carlton, Fryston, Glass Houghton, Half Acres,  
Redhill, Smawthorne, Wheldale-Lock Lane, Whitwood and  
Whitwood Mere.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Live.</u>	Legitimate .....	347	319	666
	Illegitimate .....	12	10	22
		-----	-----	-----
		359	329	688
		-----	-----	-----
<u>Still.</u>	Legitimate .....	7	7	14
	Illegitimate .....	-	1	1
		-----	-----	-----
		7	8	15
		-----	-----	-----
<u>Total Births.</u>	.....	<u>366</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>703</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 16.52 (Corrected 16.02)

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Live Birth Rate for Castleford (corrected)	15.91	15.2	13.98	14.19	14.77	16.02
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.7	16.1	16.4
Live Birth Rate for the West Riding ) Administrative County )	15.7	15.1	15.4	16.4	16.7	16.7

DIARRHOEAL DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER  
TWO YEARS OF AGE (per 1,000 Live Births)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Castleford</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
1954	1.5	0.8
1955	0.00	0.75
1956	0.00	0.51
1957	0.00	0.5
1958	0.00	0.5

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	<u>Castleford</u>	
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
All Causes (Corrected - 12.8)	10.2	9.7
Infective and parasitic diseases, excluding Tuberculosis	0.02	0.05
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.07	0.07
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.00	0.05
Tuberculosis - all forms	0.07	0.12
Cancer	1.82	1.61
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.63	1.58
Heart and Circulatory	3.07	3.29
Respiratory Diseases	1.42	1.25

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Death Rates for Castleford (Corrected) (per 1,000 Home Population)	11.52	12.51	12.45	13.73	13.46	12.8
England and Wales	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - 1958

<u>Maternal Mortality Rate</u> <u>(per 1,000 Live &amp; Still Births)</u>	<u>Castleford</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Maternal causes, excluding abortion	0.00	0.11
Due to abortion	0.00	0.32
	----	----
	0.00	0.43
	----	----

Death Rates per 1,000 Home Population.

All causes (corrected 12.78)	9.68	11.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.12	0.1
Influenza	0.00	0.05
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	0.50	0.52

DEATHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	253	150	403
<u>CAUSES OF DEATH</u> <u>(Deaths taken from the Registrar General's Tables)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	1	3
Tuberculosis, Other forms	1	1	2
Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1
	---	---	---
CARRIED FORWARD:	4	2	6



	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
BROUGHT FORWARD:	4	2	6
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	15	2	17
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	1	9
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19	12	31
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	36	30	66
Coronary disease, angina	43	17	60
Hypertension with heart disease	6	2	8
Other heart disease	26	24	50
Other circulatory disease	11	8	19
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	14	7	21
Bronchitis	24	3	27
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	-	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	17	33
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	10	5	15
Suicide	7	4	11
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTALS:	253	150	403

STILL BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Still Birth Rate for Castleford	29.5	24.6	30.2	25.3	30.5	21.3
Still Birth Rate for England and Wales	22.4	23.4	23.1	23.0	22.4	21.6

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE - NEO-NATAL DEATHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	5	4	9
Illegitimate	2	1	3
	---	---	---
	7	5	12
	---	---	---

Death Rates of Infants under 4 weeks of Age per 1,000 Live Births

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Castleford	17.8	13.11	9.72	18.9	17.4
England and Wales	17.7	17.3	16.9	16.5	16.2

DEATHS OF INFANTS FROM PREMATUREITY (included in Neo-Natal Deaths)

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
4	3	7

Death Rates of Infants under 4 weeks from Prematurity per 1,000 Live Births

<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
2.97	6.56	3.2	11.0	10.2

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	6	6	12
Illegitimate	2	1	3
	---	---	---
	8	7	15
	---	---	---

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of Age per 1,000 related Live Births

<u>Castleford</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
- 21.8	22.5

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
<u>All infants per 1,000 Live Births</u>						
Castleford	37	28	26	16	32	22
England & Wales	27	26	25	24	23	23
<u>Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate Live Births</u>						
Castleford	35	26	27	17	26	18
<u>Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births</u>						
Castleford	103	69	-	-	191	136

Comments on Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS. The corrected birth rate for 1958 is only slightly below the national average and for the administrative county as a whole, and this is in direct contrast with the local rates for the preceding year when it was quite appreciably below these rates. The corrected birth rate is given and is one corrected for age and sex distribution thus making it comparable with the country as a whole. The total number of illegitimate births is the same as for last year, and it is to the credit of the Pontefract and Wakefield Deaneries Moral Welfare Association that they can do so much to help these unmarried mothers.

DEATHS. It will be noted that the total number of deaths is 22 less than for the previous year but the corrected death rate is quite markedly above that for England and Wales. Included in this is an appreciable drop in the number of deaths from malignant disease, but in view of the national increase over the last few years from this terrible scourge, the lull can have no particular significance. In direct contrast there has been an increase in the number of deaths from coronary thrombosis. In my last report I stated that this was the first year ever in the history of Castleford in which there had never been a single notification or death from any of the non-pulmonary forms of Tuberculosis. In this my present report I can again state there have been no notifications but there have been two deaths. The commoner acute infectious diseases have once again not claimed a single victim and this is in direct contrast to 20 or 30 years ago when the death rate from infectious diseases was still formidable. The death rate of infants under 1 year of age is below the national average but that for children under 4 weeks of age above; the conclusion we can form for this is that the greater number of our infant deaths occur under the age of 4 weeks. Deaths in infants under 2 years of age from diarrhoeal conditions continue to form a negative pattern as the years go by.

TUBERCULOSIS.

	New Cases				Deaths			
Notifications: 22	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	15	7	-	-	2	1	1	1
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
20 - 25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
55 - 65	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-



Comparison between numbers on Tuberculosis  
Register in 1957 and 1958

	<u>1957</u>			<u>1958</u>		
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) Number of cases on Register 1st Jan.	301	47	348	315	42	357
(b) New cases notified during year.	21	-	21	22	-	22
(c) Restored to Register.	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Transferred from other areas.	8	-	8	4	-	4
(e) TOTALS:	330	47	377	341	42	383
(f) Number of cases removed from register during the year.	15	5	20	26	9	35
(g) Number of cases left on register at end of year.	315	42	357	315	33	348

The number of cases of Tuberculosis, pulmonary and non-pulmonary on my register has remained around the same level for the last few years, whilst the number of new cases notified each year remains about the same. There is, however, no evidence that the virulence of the tuberculous germ itself has in any way diminished but it does appear that the disease itself is being modified. This is probably being brought about by less infection and greater resistance on the part of the individual by reason of improved environment, better housing, living and working conditions, and not least the successful outcome of modern drug treatment. Tuberculosis is not now the fatal disease it used to be as is evidenced by the greatly diminished tuberculosis death rate and the bovine form of the disease is rapidly being eliminated by increased pasteurisation of milk and the eradication of tuberculous cows.

Miniature Mass Radiography Survey at a Factory.

The utilisation of the services of the M.M.R. unit for the x-ray of certain priority groups as an emergency measure in the discovery of infected contacts is well illustrated in the following survey. During the first quarter of the year two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (one with tuberculous meningitis in addition) were notified to this Office, and although both had prompt treatment one of them died. During the course of the follow-up it was discovered that both of these individuals worked in a Castleford factory in which a few hundred people were employed, and as has so often happened in the past it became a matter of no little importance to discover who might be the primary infective agent and how many other contacts might also have contracted an early lesion. In our dilemma an approach was made to the M.M.R. Unit Director with a request that a survey might be arranged at an early date and his response was swift and decisive. An emergency survey, he stated, could be arranged in just over a week and it is to the credit of the directors of the factory in question that they made every possible facility available even to providing accommodation at the factory premises and arranging a feed system to the unit during working hours. During the period prior to the survey when the administrative arrangements were being worked out we felt it would provide an admirable opportunity to bring our local shock tactics into operation. This was achieved in three ways, (i) by the utilisation of all propaganda material available to us, (ii) by the deployment of my Health Visiting Service interviewing the female employees in the factory to answer any problems or queries which they might raise, and (iii) by the employment of visual aids in the form of films all having a direct bearing on the subject under review. The success of these methods in conjunction with the immeasurable assistance afforded by a most zealous and co-operative manager of the firm led to an acceptance rate of 85% being obtained. Judged by normal standards this was a most gratifying response indeed and one which made the survey very worth while, but I cannot help feeling that the survey itself would have been more satisfying if it had contained more of the 15% who abstained from attending. This hard core of refusals was found to comprise in the main of women in pregnancy and older women whose reasons for refusal to accept this service were vague and nebulous. As a result of the survey one active case of pulmonary tuberculosis was found and subsequently treated, and I am happy to be able to affirm that no subsequent cases were identified from this factory.

Tuberculosis After-Care Committee.

During the year under review I am pleased to report a continued increase in the activities of the After-Care Committee in Castleford. This increase I must again emphasise is due to the extended scope of this Committee which allowed the inclusion of heart and chest complaints in addition to Tuberculosis. The extent of additional assistance provided is indicated by the amount of money spent and this figure has almost doubled in the last two years.

The type of assistance given to patients varies according to individual circumstances. We now have two knitting machines in circulation as one machine was totally inadequate. These have proved to be a great success and a waiting list has had to be drawn up for their use. During recent years nine wireless sets have been purchased for loan to patients on the new housing estates where the Relay Service is not available. The provision of a Christmas Party for the children of patients continues to be very popular. Another form of benefit which has given a great deal of satisfaction is the distribution of hampers of groceries plus a chicken at Christmas. 60 of these were given this year and it is the ambition of the Committee to improve on this figure during 1959. Other forms of assistance include the payment of gas and electricity accounts, provision of items of clothing and bedding and any additional comforts which cannot be obtained through the statutory organisations such as the National Assistance Board.

The expansion of this work could not be accomplished of course without the continued support of the social and industrial organisations in Castleford, and the West Riding County Council who increased their grant in 1958 to £160 - another indication of the additional work carried out by this Committee. The following figures show the income and expenditure during the past five years.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Income.</u>	<u>Expenditure.</u>
1954/55	£93	£158
1955/56	£136	£134
1956/57	£301	£295
1957/58	£514	£437
1958/59	£564	£524



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1958 IN AGE GROUPS

Notified Diseases	Under 1 yr.	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 & over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Measles	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	7	-
Whooping Cough	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	6	31	91	26	3	1	-	158	108
Poliomyelitis: (i) Non-paralytic (ii) Paralytic	- -	- 2	1 -	- 2	- -	1 2	- 1	- -	2 7	2 7
Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notified Diseases	0 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	No Age <sup>3</sup>	Total	Removed to Hospital
Dysentery	6	5	5	-	-	-	16	12
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	6	1	2	3	-	-	12	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2

# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever rose sharply from 16 in 1957 to 158 in 1958, but in contrast to this due to its being an inter-epidemic year, there were only 7 cases of measles notified. Of the 9 cases of Poliomyelitis, 7 were paralytic. Otherwise there was little spectacular about the pattern of the infectious diseases.

## Diphtheria Immunisation.

I am very pleased to report that there has not been one confirmed case of Diphtheria in Castleford for over nine years. At present 57% of the 0 - 5 population and 84% of the 5 - 15 population have already received a course of immunisation against the disease.

## Whooping Cough.

The following table for the 0 - 5 age group shows the number of children who have been immunised against Whooping Cough during the years 1954 - 1958.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Under 6 months</u>	<u>6 months to 1 yr.</u>	<u>1 - 2 years</u>	<u>2 - 3 years</u>	<u>3 - 4 years</u>	<u>4 - 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
1954	1	254	81	13	10	-	361
1955	3	236	66	4	5	2	318
1956	-	158	53	4	5	4	220
1957	5	144	50	3	5	-	207
1958	6	160	61	20	7	-	254

Vaccination against Whooping Cough has been proceeding in this Division over the last five years and a perusal of the number of notifications during the last ten years gives rise to a quiet optimism that it has over the last five years been proving effective in minimising the number of cases notified. During the same period there have been no deaths in Castleford from this disease.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of cases notified</u>
1949	90
1950	126
1951	418
1952	300
1953	108
1954	76
1955	24
1956	27
1957	27
1958	7

## Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning have been notified during the year.

Smallpox.

The following table shows the vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out since 1954:

<u>Year</u>		<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>1 year</u>	<u>2 - 4 years</u>	<u>5 - 14 years</u>	<u>15 years and over</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1954	Vaccinated	30	4	4	2	19	59	} 71
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	1	11	12	
1955	Vaccinated	31	5	7	5	17	65	} 83
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	1	4	13	18	
1956	Vaccinated	15	-	1	3	13	32	} 47
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	-	15	15	
1957	Vaccinated	32	1	4	2	16	55	} 71
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	4	-	12	16	
1958	Vaccinated	29	2	5	8	26	70	} 86
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	2	14	16	

The response to smallpox vaccination nowadays in this Division is disheartening and it would probably be no exaggeration to say that the majority of those vaccinated do so in conformity with the requirements for, passage through, or residence in, countries abroad.

Poliomyelitis.

Contrary to expectation the supply of British-made vaccine was restricted during the year and we had to rely mainly on the American and Canadian Salk type and this was quite sufficient to cover our local needs. Although authority was given to commence the vaccination of the 15 - 25 year age group in September 1958, the response was so poor that little or nothing could be done in this direction even by the end of the year. It will also be noted that the acceptance rate for protection against Poliomyelitis was lower in Castleford than for the rest of the country.

The following table shows the position at the end of each of the three years during which vaccination has been available.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Age Groups in Years</u>							
	<u>0 - 1</u>		<u>1 - 4</u>		<u>5 - 15</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.vacc- inated</u>	<u>% of Pop- ulation</u>	<u>No.vacc- inated</u>	<u>% of Pop- ulation</u>	<u>No.vacc- inated</u>	<u>% of Pop- ulation</u>	<u>No.vacc- inated</u>	<u>% of Pop- ulation</u>
1956	-	-	46	1	123	2	169	2
1957	-	-	190	6	1016	13	1206	11
1958	32	5	538	18	4151	52	4721	43

Acceptance Rate for England & Wales: 63.4%

Acceptance Rate for Castleford: 48.5%



B.C.G. VACCINATION

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
No. of 13 year-old children on school register at beginning of year	865	892
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary	350	892
No. of acceptances	201	586
No. tested	183	465
No. found positive (i.e. had already had contact with Tuberculosis)	39	121
No. negative	124	315
No. not ascertained	<u>20</u>	<u>29</u>
No. vaccinated	183	465
Percentage of children who have been in contact with Tuberculosis and discovered during the year.	24%	28%
Percentage of children who have never been in contact with Tuberculosis and discovered during the year.	76%	72%

Owing to the improved staffing position in my Department a much wider programme could be undertaken in regard to a B.C.G. vaccination campaign and it was possible to offer this service to a bigger section of the 13 year-old group of school children. Unfortunately all parents are not persuaded of the need to have their children protected against this disease before they enter industry. The skin test used determines the presence of recent or former infection with the tuberculosis germ and where the test shows up very strongly, arrangements are made for these children to see the Chest Physician. As a result of the test it was found that 72 out of every 100 Castleford school children in the 13 year-old age group had never been exposed to Tuberculosis and they were all offered vaccination.

Ratio of Contacts seen by the Chest Physician to number of cases notified.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of actual cases</u>	<u>No. of contacts</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
1956	20	73	1 to 3.65
1957	29	68	1 to 2.34
1958	22	92	1 to 4.18

Of the 92 contacts who were examined,  
36 required further active investigation.

Operation of Schemes to ascertain and follow-up early cases amongst children and others.

42 contacts of pulmonary tuberculosis were vaccinated with B.C.G. by the Chest Physician during the year and none of these required further supervision. The Joint Clinic held by the Chest Physician and the Paediatrician continues to operate and special sessions are held for General Practitioner cases. In addition there is a follow-up of contacts by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor of any notified cases of tuberculosis.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

Supply. Water is purchased in bulk from Wakefield County Borough. The water is soft in character having a total average hardness of 60 parts per million.

Purification. Apart from the purification undertaken at the source of supply no further action is taken locally except for additional chlorination of water in the reservoirs.

Consumption. In 1958, the average daily consumption for Castleford was 1,344,474 gallons, of which 894,575 gallons were used for domestic purposes and 499,899 gallons industrially. There was a sufficiency of water for all uses.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 - 1951.

Removal to hospital or other suitable premises  
of persons in need of care and attention.

Once again I am pleased to be able to report that during the year under review it was not considered necessary to deal with anyone under Section 47 of the National Assistance Acts.

RELAXATION EXERCISES CLINIC.

During the year sessions were held at "Castledene" and 50 patients attended with a total of 332 attendances compared with 224 in 1957.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Child Welfare Centre	Days and times of Sessions	No. of Sessions during year.	ATTENDANCES				Attending for first time 0 - 1
			0 - 1	Average per session	1 - 5	Average per session	
Airedale Methodist Church	Mondays 2 - 4 p.m.	48	3817	79.5	415	8.7	266
Glass Houghton St. Paul's Institute	Tuesdays 2 - 4 p.m.	48	2132	44.4	634	13.2	97
Sagar Street, Castleford.	Mondays & Thursdays 2 - 4 p.m.	64	3611	56.4	1191	18.6	235
West Villa, Hightown, Castleford.	Mondays 1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.	48	1994	41.5	395	8.2	84
		208	11554	55.5	2635	12.7	682

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Centre	Number of Sessions	Number of attendances	Average per session	No. attending for first time
Airedale	31	289	9.3	78
Glass Houghton	21	138	6.6	25
Sagar Street	28	236	8.4	59
Hightown	48	440	9.2	76
	128	1103	8.6	238



Details are given below of the proprietary brands of foods etc. and their uses, which were available at cost price to all women attending the clinics.

Cow & Gate Cereal	}	Weaning Foods.	Glucose	}	Baby tonics and Vitamin Concentrates.
Baby Rice			Maltolin & Iron		
Robrex			Virol		
Farex			Adexolin Drops		
Trufood Cereal			Minadex		
Scott's Twin Pack			Robeleine		
Triple Pack					
Colact	}	To increase lactation in Nursing mothers.	Cow & Gate Full Cream	}	Dried Milk.
Lactagol			Ostermilk No.1		
I.C.D. Tablets			Ostermilk No.2		
Ambrosia Tablets			Trufood Humanised		
Fersolate Tablets			Trufood Follow-on		
Ovaltine					
Horlicks					

#### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

	Castleford	
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total number of deliveries - as Midwife	226	253
Total number of deliveries - as Maternity Nurse	4	9
Total number of patients ante-natally examined	235	380
Number of cases delivered under Gas & Air Analgesia	177	215
Percentage of domiciliary confinements in Castleford where Gas & Air Analgesia was used.	76.95	82.06

There was considerable disruption of the midwifery service in Castleford during the year by reason of staff sickness and the difficulties encountered in obtaining replacements were at times almost insuperable. It is gratifying to note that 82% of all women confined in their homes prefer to make use of our Gas & Air service to allay the pangs of childbirth and its popularity in this area has been a noticeable feature over a number of years. Facilities were made available where circumstances warranted it for 65% of all confinements to take place in a Maternity Home.

#### PREMATURE INFANTS (i.e. babies weighing under 5 lbs. 8 ozs. at birth)

	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Died during first 28 days</u>
Number born at home and nursed at home	9	2	-
Number born at home and nursed in hospital	2	-	-
Number born and nursed in hospital	30	10	8
	----	----	----
	41	12	8
	----	----	----

Number of premature babies who died in the neo-natal period, including 7 who died directly as a result of prematurity: ) 8.

In order to provide for the special care of premature babies born at home the West Riding County Council has in past years sent midwives for special training in Sorrento methods. A special type cot has been provided (one for each Health Division) complete with bedding, clothing and other special equipment which includes oxygen breathing apparatus. This cot can be obtained from the Ambulance Station and transported at very short notice to any home where a premature birth has occurred or is expected. These facilities and the special care and attention by all the staff have enabled a proportion of babies to be successfully nursed at home instead of having to be transferred to hospital.

# ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Sessions were held at the Divisional Public Health Office each Tuesday and Friday for children up to 15 years of age and the rate of attendance was twice per week.

The following are the numbers of new cases and attendances in the 0 - 4 and 5 - 15 age groups during the year:-

New Cases		Total number of attendances	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
49	121	525	1555

These clinics still enjoy the popularity they have established for themselves over the last 10 years, and despite claims made in some quarters that U.V.L. confers little or no salutary effects, our local children derive considerable benefit from attending this clinic.

# HOME HELP SERVICE.

During the year the equivalent of 36 full-time Home Helps was allocated to this Division and the number of cases in Castleford provided with the services of a Home Help was 393, made up as follows:-

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Maternity	8	604	1
Tuberculosis	7	1333	3
Chronic	352	48172	92
Others	26	2146	4
	-----	-----	-----
	393	52255	100
	=====	=====	=====

This service in Castleford by reason of the increase in number of the older age groups in the community, is predominantly used by the aged and infirm. It helps these old people to remain in their homes where otherwise it would be necessary to arrange for hospital supervision, but even with an equivalent staff of 36 Home Helps, our resources are stretched to the utmost. Considerable apprehension is felt regarding the inadequacy of the service for tuberculous households owing to the difficulty in recruiting suitable types of Home Helps for work in these households.

# HOME NURSING SERVICE.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Total number of visits</u>
1957	630	20,998
1958	653	20,257
Average visit load in Castleford per Home Nurse		- 3,376
Average accepted visit load per Home Nurse		- 3,000

Owing to illness and staff shortages the continuity of this service was maintained only with the greatest difficulty and we were on an average two Home Nurses short over the whole year. It appears generally to be becoming more and more an accepted fact in the majority of cases that unless housing accommodation is provided the response to advertisements to such appointments is limited, but even where accommodation is available in this Division the response is still extremely disheartening. One cannot but get the impression that industrial areas do not hold the same attraction as others more suitably sited. As a result of this staff shortage each nurse carried out about 400 visits above the accepted average and to my mind the only way out of our present dilemma would be to encourage more and more of our nurses to become "car mobile".



#### PROBLEM FAMILIES.

We have in Castleford as in every other community our quota of Problem Families who by reason of mental instability and personal inadequacy do not fit into the normal pattern even in its widest sense of our social structure. Such families are by their mode of behaviour conditioned to live in squalor and debt, have little respect for either their own or other people's property and lack self respect, or a sense of independence. They contain a high proportion of criminals, drunkards and psychopaths and not infrequently transmit these undesirable traits to their progeny. In an effort to influence the mode of life of these families for the better there exists in Castleford under the aegis of the Health Department itself a Committee composed of all the interested statutory organisations. It has been in being now for 8 years and during that period of time has, as a result of the influence exerted by the voluntary organisations been able to exercise with effect some control over the mode of life of these problem families. The work is hard and heavy going and requires an approach of constant alertness. At the beginning of the year there were 17 families on our list, but by the end of the year such had been the improvement that four cases had been removed from it. Four new families, however, were added to the list, one family removed from the district thus leaving a total of 16 cases on the register.

#### Details of one typical family on the local register.

Family consists of:	Mr. & Mrs. ----- and eight children, ages ranging from 2 - 24 years.
Father:	Does not work regularly and is a heavy drinker. He has been prosecuted for petty larceny.
Mother:	Shiftless and slovenly woman who will co-operate to the best of her ability. She has intermittent ill-health probably due to the rough treatment she receives at times from her husband.
Children:	In the main the children are poorly clothed and appear to be undernourished. They are very irregular in attendance at school but in spite of all this they appear to be reasonably happy.
Condition of the house:	It is a very poor home - dirty and untidy and lacking in comfort but not verminous. The mother has recently acquired an electric washer and a television set, and as a result of the washer a slight improvement has been noticed in the state of the clothing and bedding.

During 1958 a concerted effort was made by all the Officers concerned and I am pleased to report for the first time that there is a little improvement in the state of this home and the standard of conduct of this family. It remains to be seen, however, whether in the absence of sustained supervision this improvement will be maintained.

#### MENTAL HEALTH OCCUPATION CENTRE.

There was a total of 38 children on the register at the beginning of the year, this number being made up from the following areas: 12 from Castleford, 1 from Normanton, 16 from Pontefract, 4 from Rothwell and 5 from Wetherby. Three boys left at the end of 1957, one removing from Castleford to live in the South of England and the other two reached the age of 15 years. It was encouraging to learn that one of these boys having obtained employment at the local pottery is, I understand, doing quite well and his attendance during the year has not shown one absence.

The average weekly attendance was 134; this is somewhat low but again was largely due to inclement weather at the beginning of the year followed by many children developing heavy colds. In the autumn many were victims of Influenza. Even allowing for this and also bearing in mind the fact that these children have an inherited greater susceptibility to infection we cannot but feel that often many are absent for no legitimate reason whatsoever and some means of compulsory attendance for the children once they had been admitted to the centre would be welcomed by the staff.

Everyone concerned had been eagerly looking forward to the opening of the new centre at Airedale and a certain amount of disappointment was engendered when it was realised that the new premises would not be completed until the end of the year. However, the staff continued to work as cheerfully as possible under the existing difficult conditions and slow as the results of this work must be, quite good progress was made. The usual patience and perseverance was shown in the routine work which is at times anything but congenial and this has gone far to create an atmosphere of freedom and happiness so necessary to obtain good results. As usual much time and patience was given to all lessons entailing discipline, habit and sense training, but progress in these is shown up most markedly in the new admissions, particularly those who had had little or no previous training. The progress in Speech Training was particularly good. This was very noticeable in the case of several of the children who last year could only utter odd words but are now chattering away quite freely if not always clearly and intelligibly. They have gained confidence in the teaching staff and are now mixing much more readily with their own kind. Handwork has continued at its usual good standard. For the girls - the accent has been on knitting and after many tedious hours of continued and sustained effort almost all the girls except those in the nursery groups, can now knit. Needless to say some are more proficient than others but our motto must always be 'Practice makes for perfection'. Proficiency in this art besides providing a most useful and profitable side line can also be relied on to keep these girls occupied for no small part of their time both now and later on in the home, and this interest should in turn be a bulwark in sustaining at a higher level their already limited intelligence and interests.

The Open Day on July 22nd showed the good progress made in dancing, physical training and percussion band practice and the particularly good miming done by one of the children showed most clearly the child had been trained to listen as well as to concentrate on what was being read to her. It was attended by the Mayor and Mayoress of Castleford and one was pleased to see for the first time the Divisional Medical Officers of Pontefract and Wetherby. The Deputy County Medical Officer also attended this Open Day. As in former years a Harvest Festival was held and was well attended by parents, who after the service purchased the lavish display of produce, the proceeds of which were given to the Parent Teachers Association. Many comments were aroused on the novel form of the decorations made by the staff and children from quite humble material, in this case drinking straws used to brighten up the Hall for the Christmas party held on December 16th. Two short Nativity Plays were given by the children followed by games and a splendid tea provided from money granted by the Mental Health Sub-Committee. Each child received a gift to the value of 10/- given by the Parent Teachers Association. Owing to the lower numbers on the register this year it was possible to take all the children to Filey on the same day - July 2nd - and the fine weather coupled with the good behaviour of the children made the outing well worth while. It was financed by the Mental Health Sub-Committee and the Parent Teachers Association.

By reason of staffing problems it was not found possible to carry out a medical inspection but the children have been examined regularly by members of the school nursing staff.

As part of a general policy the Supervisor (Mrs. Phillips) went on the National Association of Mental Health refresher course held in London during July, this being authorised by the West Riding County Council. It was most interesting and instructive and enabled her to approach the work with renewed vigour and energy.

#### CONCLUSION.

I should once again like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Senior Public Health Inspector and his staff and the other departments of the Borough Council for their co-operation and assistance throughout the year.

To my own staff, both professional and clerical, my thanks go out for the able and willing way they have carried out their respective duties.

Yours faithfully,

J.M. PATERSON,  
Medical Officer of Health.



B O R O U G H   O F   C A S T L E F O R D

Annual Report

of the

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

E.J.WINFIELD, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.INST. P.C.

Year Ended 31st. December, 1958.

-----



BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST  
DECEMBER, 1958, BEING A REPORT OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE TOWN.

-----

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to place before you my fifteenth Annual Report in which is given a brief review of both the working of my Department and of the sanitary conditions obtaining in the district during the year 1958.

It will be seen that considerable progress has been made under the Slum Clearance Programme, that routine work has been fairly well maintained and that no opportunity has been lost in improving the town's amenities.

In my last report I stressed the importance of staff shortage and whilst the position showed some improvement during the year, a vacancy did exist for one qualified inspector. Your Council, however, took positive action to safeguard the future and to that end, engaged two additional trainee assistants during the year.

At the time of writing this report the position has again improved by virtue of one student assistant successfully sitting the qualifying examination, the staff of inspectors thus arriving at establishment level for the first time in several years.

The year was notably light for Public Health legislation, the main feature being the making of certain regulations for slaughterhouses covering hygiene and prevention of cruelty to animals - (these were only made in December and actually became operative in 1959), plus regulations made under the terms of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

HOUSING.

I have already referred to the progress being made under the Slum Clearance Programme but a closer review of the housing circumstances of the district is undoubtedly called for.

New Housing.

Whilst the Ferry Fryston estate continues to dominate new building in the district, it is interesting to report re-development progress at Half Acres. Demolition of parts of the area having been carried out, rebuilding commenced during the year and we are now able to see the new Half Acres rising, phoenix like from the ashes of the old.

Building by private enterprise is on a limited scale and the overall picture of new building is as follows:-

By the Local Authority at Ferry Fryston.....	188	
By the Local Authority at Half Acres.....	46	
		234
By private enterprise.....		13
		<u>247</u>
Total new houses built during year.....		<u><u>247</u></u>



## Slum Clearance

As in preceding years the Department has dealt steadily with properties included in the first Five Year Programme, some on the basis of area clearance, others as individual unfit houses.

Such good progress has been made since November, 1954, that at the 31st December, 1958, the only properties not represented lay in the old village of Whitwood, where proposals for redevelopment were held up by such problems as land stability, sewage disposal and surface water drainage and at Fryston where the fate of seven houses is yet to be determined.

It will be appreciated that whilst action has been commenced, decision was not necessarily secured in the year, but the following details should prove of interest:-

### Clearance Areas.

The following areas which were reported upon in 1957 were confirmed in 1958.

<u>Name of Area</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Leeds Road (Glass Houghton) No.1 Area	4
Wood Street No.1 Area	4 (Enquiry)
Lock Lane No.1 Area	5
Ryebread No.1 Area	3
Arundel Terrace Area	15 (Enquiry)
Savile Road No.1 Area	3
Church Street No.1 Area	6

The following areas were reported upon in 1958.

<u>Name of Area</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Garth St. Clearance Area	46	Enquiry Oct. 1958. Confirmed in 1959.
Black Flag Yard & Pottery St. No.1 Clearance Area.	12	Enquiry Oct. 1958. Confirmed Dec. 1958.
Castle Terrace & Twivey St. Clearance Area.	10	Enquiry Aug. 1958. Confirmed Oct. 1958.
Eastfield Lane 1 & 2 Clearance Areas	8	Enquiry Oct. 1958. Confirmed in 1959.
Rectory Street Clearance Area	8	Enquiry Oct. 1958. Confirmed in 1959.
Mexborough Terrace Clearance Area	9	Confirmed in 1959.
Pottery Street No.2 Clearance Area	8	Enquiry in 1959. Confirmed in 1959.
Town Centre Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4, Clearance Areas	14	Enquiry in 1959. Result awaited.
Gillatt's Row Clearance Area	8	Enquiry in 1959. Confirmed in 1959.
Town Centre Nos 5 and 6 Clearance Areas	11	Enquiry in 1959. Result awaited.
Haste Street Clearance Area	6	Enquiry in 1959. Confirmed in 1959.

## Action on Individual Houses

	<u>No. of houses</u>
Demolition Orders made in 1956 and premises demolished in 1958.....	1
Demolition Orders made in 1957 and premises demolished in 1958.....	10
Demolition Orders made in 1958 and premises demolished in 1958.....	1
Demolition Orders made in 1958 and tenants rehoused but premises not demolished in 1958.....	2
Demolition Orders made in 1958 and tenants awaiting rehousing at end of 1958	26
Local Authority owned houses certified as unfit and demolished in 1958.....	4
Local Authority owned houses certified as unfit and tenants rehoused but not demolished.....	3
Local Authority owned houses certified as unfit and tenants awaiting rehousing at end of 1958.....	2
Closing Orders made in 1958 and tenants rehoused and houses closed in 1958.....	4
Closing Orders made in 1958 and tenants awaiting rehousing at end of 1958.....	12
Houses where undertaking given not to re-use for human habitation and tenants awaiting rehousing at end of 1958.....	1
Houses reported upon in 1958 and Closing Orders made in 1959.....	6
Parts of buildings reported upon in 1958 and Closing Orders made in 1959.....	2

In the light of the progress made it is interesting to consider the position of the Slum Clearance Programme as at 31st December, 1958. The following table gives a summary of the position.

Clearance Areas	No. in Original Programme	Revised No.	Demolished	Closed	Excluded by Minister	Action & If vacant to be demolished	Confirmed Families to re-house	Action not confirmed	To be dealt with
Albion Street	50	43	35	-	-	4	4	-	-
York/Castle	60	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gillatt's Quarry	17	17	10	1	5	-	-	-	1
New Fryston	-	72	54	9	-	-	2	-	7
Half Acres 1 )	307	306	96	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 )			85	-	-	4	2	-	-
3 )			-	-	-	40	79	-	-
Whitwood	-	103	9	-	-	-	-	-	94
<hr/>									
Individual Unfits	434	597	345	10	5	48	87	-	102
Category A	57	57	45	3	-	2	3	4	-
Category B	183	170	51	-	-	54	46	19	-
Temporary Dwellings	66	52	15	3	-	8	26	-	-
Houses dealt with in Advance of Category	-	66	6	18	-	21	5	16	-
Not in Programme	-	34	5	10	-	4	11	4	-
<hr/>									
	740	976	467	44	5	137	178	43	102

e,



The Public Health Committee, being not only satisfied of the progress made in its initial programme, but conscious of the problem still facing it asked for a fuller report on the housing circumstances of the area with a view to prescribing a second phase of clearance. This was prepared during December, 1958, but being considered in January of 1959 will be embodied in the report of that year.

### General Repair

As in all previous years activity was not limited to the clearance of unfit property but included the repair and improvement of houses generally.

In my last report I referred to the advent of the Rent Act, 1957, and expressed the hope that it would produce a steady programme of repair. This to some extent has resulted, but it is still necessary for action to be taken to secure essential works to many dwellings. The appended table gives clear indication of this.

When reference was made last year to the Rent Act I wrote "That the provisions of the Act were not completely popular with the rent paying tenants goes without saying, but the repair works were certainly welcomed". This statement was well borne out during the year 1958. Tenants, several with notice of increase either felt the need of house repair, or later were dissatisfied with the progress made on given undertakings and as a result applied to the authority for certificates of disrepair.

The following is a summary of the action taken:-

No. of applications for Certificates	86
No. of decisions not to issue Certificates	5
No. of decisions to issue Certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects claimed	33
(b) in respect of all defects claimed	48
No. of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	27
No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
No. of Certificates issued	53
No. of Certificates cancelled	2

### Improvements to Properties

Again the interest in this type of work being principally with owner/occupiers. The schemes submitted were invariably to provide the amenities of baths, hot water, internal water closets and modern firegrates to small type houses of reasonable age.

Some schemes called for conversions or adaption of existing accommodation, some for the actual construction of additional rooms.

The following details show the extent of this work:-

No. of applications received.....	31
No. of applications granted.....	30
Value of grants approved during the year.....	£3722
No. completed during the year.....	28
Value of grants paid in 1958.....	£3813

Of the twenty-eight schemes completed during the year, nine were approved in 1957 and grant valued at £1400, whilst the remaining nineteen were approved during 1958 and were grant valued at £2413.

## Housing Statistics.

The following is a copy of the return of Housing Statistics as submitted to the Ministry.

e,

(1) No. of dwelling houses in district - 13130

(2) No. of houses included in above:

(a) Back-to-back - 46

(b) Single back - 18

(3) Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere

No. of houses included in representations made during the year:

(a) In Clearance Areas - 140

(b) Individual Unfit Houses - 64

### A. Houses Demolished.

<u>Houses Demolished.</u>	Houses demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
<u>In Clearance Areas</u>			
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	119	264	93
(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	-	-	-
(iii) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	8	38	13
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>			
(iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Hsg. Act, 1957.	13	23	7
(v) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	5	18	7

### B. Unfit Houses Closed.

Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957.

25                      26                      10

### C. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By	
	Owner	Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	222	-
(12) After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts	111	4
(b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957	15	2

### 4. No. of families re-housed during the year into Council owned dwellings:

(a) Clearance Areas etc. - 130

(b) Overcrowding - 25

5. Rent Act, 1957.

(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted	-	81
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the Local Authority	-	27
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled	-	2

7. New Dwellings.

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:

By the Local Authority	-	234
By Private Enterprise	-	13

8. Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation.

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	No. of dwellings completed during year
	No. of dwellings	No. of dwellings	
(a) Conversions	-	-	2
(b) Improvements	31	30	27

SUMMARY OF NOTICES

Section	Informal Notices	Complied with without Stat'y Notice	Statutory Notices	Statutory Notices complied with	Outstanding
Housing Act, 1936. Section 9	29	4	21	20	4
Public Health Act, 1936.					
Sections 92/3	192	75	106	89	28
Section 75	208	221	67	52	15
Section 45	201	147	46	41	13
Section 39	155	94	51	47	14
Others	16	8	7	6	2

Key.

Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, is used to require the thorough reconditioning of houses.

Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936, deals with such matters as blocked or defective drains, sink waste pipes, etc.

Section 45 is used for water closets which are defective but which can be repaired without reconstruction.

Section 47 deals with the conversion of privies, waste water closets, etc., to proper wash down water closets.

Section 75 enforces the provision of proper dustbins.

Sections 92/3 deal with premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance and are used for general repairs to houses.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

In my recent reports I have been compelled to say that the shortage of inspectors has necessitated a curtailment of inspection. Consequently we have not been able to do as much in the field of food hygiene as we would wish.

The year 1958 was very little different to its fore-runners. The carcasses of all animals slaughtered for food were inspected, reports from retailers and others dealt with and a certain degree of inspection maintained. Towards the end of the year a survey of premises was commenced and this continues into 1959.

The food premises in the town are very little changed from previous years and are as follows:-

Dutchers.....	47
Bakers and Confectioners.....	43
Wet Fishmongers.....	10
Fried Fish Shops.....	34
Greengrocers.....	36
Grocers.....	150
Cafes, restaurants, canteens etc.....	29
Licensed premises.....	91

In addition the following premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

For the manufacture of ice-cream...	3
For the sale of ice-cream.....	135
For the manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved foods including the preparation of shell fish.....	27
As Dairies.....	6

The following premises are actively engaged in food manufacture without being actually registered:-

Sweet confectionery.....	2
Maltsters.....	3
Flour Millers.....	1
Tripe Dressers.....	2
Fat Refiners.....	1

In supervising these food premises the following visits have been recorded:-

Ice-cream premises.....	61
Food preparing premises.....	68
Dairies.....	59
Food shops.....	559
Cafes, restaurants, canteens etc...	46
Slaughterhouses.....	1093
Market Shops and Stalls.....	224
Street Vendors.....	2



Food Hawkers.

The following are registered under the provisions of  
Section 76 of the West Riding County Council  
(General Powers) Act, 1951.

Trade	From within the District		From outside Districts
	No. of persons registered	No. of premises registered	No. of persons registered
Ice-cream	-	-	9
Greengrocers	15	13	-
Grocers	7	6	1
Butchers	4	2	-
Confectioners	9	5	4
Fishmongers	1	1	1
Mobile Snack bar	1	1	-

A review of the various sections may prove of interest to your Council.

Meat Supplies.

As in former years the town's meat supplies are derived partly from animals killed within the district and partly by the purchase of carcasses of animals killed outside.

Within the Borough killing takes place in the Local Authority operated slaughterhouse and in three privately owned slaughterhouses. Of these latter, two are in regular weekly use, the third used only occasionally.

A full report on the Municipal slaughterhouse is given at a later stage.

Despite the difficulties experienced within the department all carcasses were inspected and as near the time of actual slaughter as possible.

The following tables give details of the work and relate to all animals killed in the district and not merely to those killed at the Municipal slaughterhouse.

It will be noted that the overall killings were greater than in 1957, which in turn had exceeded 1956. The increase is largely centred at the public slaughterhouse where trading lies largely with one wholesaler.

It will be seen that the number of animals affected with tuberculosis showed a marked interest whilst the number of whole carcasses condemned did not show a material increase, the presence of the disease in localized form was located in all forms of cattle.

Animals Slaughtered in 1958.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1652	1650	40	9209	3590
Number inspected.	1652	1650	40	9209	3590
<u>All diseases except T.B. &amp; C.B.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	2	4
Parts or organs condemned	201	230	-	6	28
% Affected	12.2	13.9	-	.09	.9
<u>Tuberculosis - Whole carcasses</u>	1	4	-	-	-
Parts or organs	130	200	-	1	22
% Affected	7.9	12.4	-	.01	.6
<u>Cysticercosis - Parts or organs</u>	4	6	-	-	-
% Affected	.2	.4	-	-	-

## Carcases, Parts and Organs Condemned - 1958

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Carcases	5	-	2	4	11
Quarters	3	-	-	-	3
Heads and Tongues	195	-	-	28	223
Lungs	62	-	-	7	69
Plucks	-	-	3	9	12
Hearts	4	-	-	-	4
Livers	498	-	2	2	502
Kidneys	1	-	-	-	1
Udders	7	-	-	-	7
Skirt	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Diseases</u>					
Cirrhosis	358	-	-	3	361
Abscesses	43	-	-	2	45
Cysticercus Bovis	10	-	-	-	10
Moribund	-	-	1	2	3
Tuberculosis	330	-	1	22	353
Parasitic	8	-	2	2	12
Angioma	7	-	-	-	7
Pericarditis	1	-	3	4	8
Necrosis	3	-	-	2	5
Congestion	4	-	-	8	12
Actinobacillosis	2	-	-	-	2
Emphysema	1	-	-	-	1
Inflammation	-	-	-	3	3
Septicaemia	-	-	-	2	2
Oedema	1	-	-	-	1
Mastitis	7	-	-	-	7
Cysts	1	-	-	-	1

In the reports of recent years I have compared the figures under review with those of previous years and I would do so again.

In 1958 due to an increase in the price of bullocks and heifers the number of "cattle other than cows" fell from 1983 to 1652 but the number of cows killed showed a marked rise from 827 to 1650. The number of calves rose from 17 to 40 whilst sheep and lambs rose in number from 9167 to 9209 and the number of pigs increased from 2967 to 3590.

Tuberculosis. Of the cows slaughtered four were affected with Generalised tuberculosis and condemned in entirety whilst 200 were affected in part only. This increase in percentage affected with tuberculosis from 3.4% in 1957 to 12.4% is mainly due to an older class of cow being killed for supply to a manufacturing firm outside the town.

Cattle other than cows, although showing a decrease in number of animals killed, showed an increase in the number of animals affected with tuberculosis, one carcass being wholly condemned and parts or organs of 130 being condemned.

One sheep was found to be affected with localised tuberculosis, a rare occurrence and the affected parts were condemned. The number of pigs affected showed a drop from 29 to 22 and a percentage reduction of 0.9% to 0.6%.

Cysticercosis. Ten bovines were found to be affected with cysticercosis bovis. All of these were localised and the affected parts condemned and cold storage carried out where necessary.

Other Diseases. The number of animals found to be affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis showed an increase in both cows and other bovines. This is mainly due to parasitic infection. The percentage of sheep affected with other disease was again the low figure of .09% and only .9% of all pigs were similarly affected.

#### The Public Abattoir.

The management of the abattoir remains vested in my Department and continues to serve a most useful purpose to the meat trade. The number of animals killed during 1958 exceeded 1957 which in turn had exceeded 1956. As previously stated the abattoir is largely used by one wholesale meat trader, but many of our local retailers are there catered for.

The demand of the trade continues to make Sunday killing an imperative, but one cannot but feel that this is based more on custom than necessity. It would appear that in places Sunday killing is rare if at all, whilst in others it is standard practice. If it is to be terminated it does therefore seem necessary that it be on a National basis and one could wish that the Government would take firm action by prohibiting Sunday killing except for sick animals.

Despite this thought it is appreciated that the throughput of the premises is near to capacity - slaughtering takes place on each of the seven days and only in mid-week is the work of a light nature. This continuous operation does not aid the cleaning of the premises and thorough cleansing is only achieved with difficulty.

The system established in 1957 was continued throughout the year, namely:- the Council employing one yardman to clean and service the premises, leaving the actual slaughter to slaughtermen employed by the users. The system worked extremely well and showed an improvement over the previous system.

It had been hoped that the year under review would show the premises to be self-supporting but unfortunately this did not materialise and the figures to 31st March, 1959 again show a loss. This is attributable in part to tolls not reaching the figure expected, but more particularly to the need for equipment replacements. During the year the second pair of scales had to be replaced at a cost of nearly £.200 and this appears to be the virtual gap between income and expenditure.



Whilst the availability of these premises is a great asset to trade it does throw added work on to the Department. Meat inspection is shared by all the inspectors working in rota, Sunday duty occurring once in three weeks during the first half of the year, once monthly in the second half. In addition evening killing and cleaning necessitated extra hours of duty, particularly from my Deputy and myself.

Public Slaughterhouse. 1958

Month	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Sows & Boars
January	-	141	3	99	2	734	281	1
February	1	107	6	99	6	521	322	9
March	-	134	9	128	1	679	338	10
April	-	115	8	135	15	667	276	-
May	2	113	3	134	-	629	194	1
June	1	104	7	192	1	892	170	1
July	3	113	1	118	2	786	176	3
August	-	106	-	142	1	704	151	-
September	-	90	5	147	1	791	268	-
October	-	92	2	146	2	751	311	2
November	-	102	3	170	4	813	295	1
December	-	89	11	139	5	743	422	4
Total for 1958	7	1306	58	1649	40	8710	3204	32
1957	-	1634	82	827	17	8533	2646	27
1956	1	1331	26	906	125	6127	2540	34
1955	3	806	21	998	33	4169	3004	60

In The Abstract of Accounts for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1959 the Abattoir Account is as follows:-

Expenditure

Income

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Wages	995	15	7	Sale of Waste (Cr.)	2	18	7
Repairs & Alterations	62	18	3	Charges	2100	0	9
Gas & Electricity	195	8	8	Salary Refund	25	0	0
Coke	91	16	1				
Cleaning Materials	4	2	3				
Rates	111	10	9				
Rent & Compensation	403	11	0				
Protective Clothing	9	1	11				
Equipment	351	1	7				
Bedding & Fodder							
Transport	17	12	4				
Postages & Telephone	31	8	0				
Insurance	34	6	6				
	2308.	12.	11.		2122.	2.	2.



The fluctuation in tolls is of interest and the following table sets out the full period of the financial year 1958-59.

Slaughterhouse Charges. 1st April 1958 to 31st March 1959

	£.	s.	d.
April	138	6	9
May	183	9	9
June	162	3	0
July	153	7	6
August	164	15	3
September	158	10	3
October	165	5	9
November	212	14	3
December	175	7	6
January	211	0	6
February	156	16	3
March	218	4	0
<hr/>			
Total	£. 2100	0	9

Private Slaughterhouses

As previously stated slaughtering is carried out regularly at two of the private slaughterhouses, but only occasionally at the third.

All three are visited regularly and all carcasses inspected.

The following are the figures for the year for these premises:-

Month	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Sows and Boars
January	-	24	2	-	-	48	35	2
February	-	24	1	-	-	41	22	-
March	-	25	3	-	-	50	28	1
April	-	16	1	-	-	24	29	-
May	-	21	1	1	-	17	42	-
June	-	20	1	-	-	46	31	-
July	-	20	2	-	-	46	24	-
August	-	20	-	-	-	39	14	-
September	-	25	-	-	-	46	30	-
October	-	24	2	-	-	43	35	-
November	-	21	3	-	-	43	20	-
December	-	24	1	-	-	56	41	-
Total	-	264	17	1	-	499	351	3

## Milk.

Once again there is little to report by way of change in the town's milk supply.

The Co-operative Retail Society continues to be our largest single supplier, operating from its own plant at Ashton Road. The Manorcroft Dairies and the associate company, Express Dairies continue to supply both pasteurised and tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk to many small retailers, whilst many shop keepers are retailers of 'sterilized' milk.

At the end of the year there were 135 distributors registered and all save one retailing heat treated milk; the exception being a producer-retailer supplying tuberculin tested milk from his own farm along with some pasteurised milk.

In all cases delivery is in sealed bottles and none from open cans. The producer-retailer has continued his experiment of supplying his own milk in sealed waxed cartons, but the practice does not seem to have spread at all. Last year I commended this form of container and as one who sees the fate of empty milk bottles day in and day out, I cannot but repeat the commendation.

That we receive reports of dirty milk bottles (generally belated) is not surprising but that some bottles are ever made fit for re-use is even more surprising and I would welcome the day when all milk containers can be discarded immediately after use.

Throughout the year the Department continued to sample regularly by bacteriological, biological and chemical examination and the results are appended below.

It will be seen that of the 252 samples submitted for biological examination only one gave a positive result as compared with four positive results from 313 samples in 1956.

During the year 69 informal samples of milk were submitted for chemical analysis and one was found not to comply with legal standards. Two formal check samples and two "appeal to cow" samples revealed that the fault lay with the cows.

The following tables summarise this section of the work:-

### Registration of Producers, Distributors and Dairies.

#### Pasteurised Milk.

No. of Producers of pasteurised milk.....	1
No. of inspections of pasteurising plant.....	70

#### Distribution.

No. of Distributors on register.....	135
No. selling Tuberculin Tested Raw Milk.....	1
No. selling Pasteurised Milk.....	31
No. selling T.T. Pasteurised Milk.....	23
No. selling Sterilized Milk.....	117

### Sampling of Milk for Bacteriological Examination.

#### Raw Milk.

No. of samples submitted to Methylene Blue Test.....	74
No. of samples which satisfied Methylene Blue Test.....	50
No. which did not satisfy the above Test.....	24

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

No. of samples submitted for the prescribed test..... 60

No. of samples which satisfied Methylene Blue Test..... 54

Pasteurised Milk.

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests..... 48

No. satisfying Methylene Blue Test..... 48

No. satisfying Phosphatase Test..... 48

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests..... 48

No. of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test..... 48

No. of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test..... 48

Sterilized Milk.

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests..... 2

No. satisfying Turbidity Test..... 2

Milk - Biological Examination for Tuberculosis.

No. of samples submitted for above test..... 252

No. giving negative result..... 251

No. giving positive result..... 1

The result of the investigation of this positive sample of milk is as follows:-

Sample No.	Date of Sample	Type of Supply	Result of Investigation
50	26.3.58.	Raw Milk to Pasteurising Plant.	Two cows slaughtered under T.B. Order. One cow slaughtered privately and check samples were negative.

Milk - Chemical Analysis.

No. of samples taken: Informal - 69

Formal - 4

No. of samples adulterated: Informal - 1

Formal - 0

## Details of Adulterated Samples

Sample No.	Date	Analysis	Action taken
96 (A)	2.9.58.	7.67% Solids not fat 4.43% Fat	Followed up by Formal Samples Nos. 315 & 316 and "Appeal to Cow" samples Nos. 97 and 242.
315	10.9.58.	7.96% Solids not fat 3.28% Fat	
316	10.9.58.	7.80% Solids not fat. 4.20% Fat.	
97	11.9.58.	7.64% Solids not fat. ) 3.66% Fat	
242	11.9.58.	7.86% Solids not fat. ) 4.60% Fat	"Appeal to Cow" Samples.



### Ice-Cream.

The sale of ice-cream is now mainly of the pre-packed brands, retailed from shop premises, although certain itinerant vendors still tour the district, this latter trade being mainly confined to the summer months. There are four premises registered for manufacture but very little ice-cream is actually produced in the district.

Sampling was undertaken during the year but again on a reduced basis.

The following table summarises the work:-

No. of premises registered for sale during the year..... 9

No. of premises registered for manufacture during the year.. 0

### Position at end of 1958.

No. of premises registered for sale of ice-cream..... 143

No. of premises registered for manufacture of ice-cream..... 4

### Sampling for Bacteriological Examination.

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
No. of Samples taken.....	26	28	48	100	192	297	277
No. of samples classified Grade I	23	23	41	87	144	252	199
-do- Grade II	3	5	6	10	23	28	50
-do- Grade III	-	-	1	3	16	12	22
-do- Grade IV	-	-	-	-	7	5	6

### Samples for Chemical Analysis.

No. of Samples taken..... 11

No. of Samples adulterated..... 0

### Fish.

Again there is little change to report, the town's fish supplies continuing as in former years. Three wholesalers supply the bulk of the trade from warehouses within the district, the fish being cleansed and prepared before sale to the retailer. As in previous years, supplies of smoked fish and shell fish are prepared and sold to the retail trade.

All the premises are of excellent construction and a high standard of cleanliness is maintained.

The retail shops are all provided with refrigerated show cases and refrigerated stores and again this side of the trade is well conducted.

Fried fish and chips are as popular a dish as ever but it is in this branch of trade that one feels improvements are called for, particularly in the construction and use of preparation rooms.

### Other Foods.

Throughout the year the Department exercised all possible supervision over food premises and shops, but once again it must be admitted that was "possible" in the light of staff, was far below what is desirable in the light of the Food Hygiene Regulations and the Food and Drugs Act.

Excellent co-operation was secured from traders in dealing with unsound food, particularly of the canned variety and the following table indicates the extent of inspections to be made under this heading alone.

39 tins fish.	13 lbs sausage.
337 tins meat.	8 baskets strawberries.
303 tins fruit.	9 boxes potatoes.
35 tins soups, stews,&c.	15½lbs beef.
65 tins peas and beans.	43 lbs cheese.
138 tins tomatoes.	66 lbs bacon.
49 tins milk.	49 lbs dried peas.
14 tins rice pudding.	54 lbs boiling fowl.

Sampling was also undertaken under the provisions of the Act and the following table covers this work.

	No. of Samples taken		No. of samples adulterated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Potted Beef Paste	1	-	-	-
Tea	1	-	-	-
Castor Sugar	1	-	-	-
Oats	-	1	-	-
Flour	-	5	-	-
Ice-cream	-	11	-	-
	3	17	-	-

#### Water Supply.

The town's supply has now seen one complete year of virtually a single source of supply - namely from the Wakefield Corporation, although a connection still exists at Lock Lane with the Leeds supply.

At Water Fryston the public supply continues to be fed into an iron storage tank to reduce pressure and is then distributed by service pipes to the few remaining cottages.

At Carr Wood the communal stand pipe is still available to the residents but equally so is the natural spring. This situation has long been a source of doubt but as action has been taken to deal with the dwellings under the terms of the Housing Act, another year will probably see the end of the matter.

As in former years a regular check was maintained on supplies and the details of sampling are as follows.

No. of samples taken from reservoirs.....	93
No. showing coliform organisms.....	0
No. of samples taken from consumers' taps.....	161
No. showing coliform organisms.....	0

Chemical Analysis

Date of Sample	Total Solids	Parts per Million		
		Chlorides	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia
30.4.58.	100	15	0.01	0.01

The above sample was from Savile Road and reported to be of good organic purity.

Swimming Baths.

The Public Baths still remains the sole swimming facility of the district. The pool is open from April to October and the water is sampled regularly for bacterial count - with most satisfactory results. In addition samples are taken each month for chemical analysis. This sampling revealed a steady build up of total solids and chlorides and as a result the pool water was changed mid-way through the season.

The pool was at all times in excellent condition and once again the Baths Superintendent and his staff are to be congratulated on the excellence of their work.

Pool Water Sampling.

Bacteriological Examination.

No. of Samples taken..... 20.  
No. showing coliform bacilli..... Nil.

Chemical Analysis

Date of Sample	Total Solids	Parts per Million			
		Chlorides	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen Absorbed
30.4.58.	300	64	0.1	0.25	1.4
2.6.58.	700	257	0.1	0.60	4.2
1.7.58.	900	310	0.2	0.80	3.4
28.7.58.	700	252	0.1	0.3	5.2
7.8.58.	700	264	0.1	0.3	4.8
2.9.58.	900	330	0.2	0.9	2.8
23.9.58.	800	343	0.2	0.4	5.4



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The effects of the Clean Air Act are now being seen both in practical act and public thinking. Progress is being made in the process of smoke reduction and the figures of the appended tables are particularly interesting. Here it will be seen that sootfall as recorded by all four gauges again shows a decrease and in like manner the figures for sulphur trioxide are also reduced but not to the same extent. The downward trend is particularly encouraging.

I attribute the reduction in sootfall to be due in large measure to the improvements secured in industrial emissions and only slightly to domestic action. The comparative reports for the two fields of action are interesting to make.

### Industry.

Here steady progress has been made in improving or replacing existing steam raising plant and in conversion to other forms of motive power.

The action taken grows in importance with the coming into being of the Dark Smoke Regulations of 1958. These regulations limit the emissions of both "Dark" and "Black" smoke and thereby set firm standards of operation.

Close co-operation has been maintained with industry during the year and as a result of observation and liaison, improvements have been secured. In one instance the steam raising plant was thoroughly checked by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service and a report presented. Advice was also given in other cases and one feature of particular importance was revealed, namely the difficulty in securing the correct fuel. Certain types of mechanical stoker require special grades and types of coal and if not fired therewith tend to give trouble. During the year and particularly during the winter months, there was undoubtedly a serious shortage of one grade of coal, namely "washed singles" and as a result, firms were being supplied with alternative coals, often of an unsatisfactory quality and as a result smoke problems did arise. These practical difficulties of operation require constant attention and help from the Department.

It is customary in this report to refer to major alterations in industrial plant and for the year 1958 I would further my report of 1957 on the coke ovens at Glass Houghton. Here the building of new ovens proceeded apace and at the turn of the year the new plant was almost completed. The report of 1959 should show even greater progress.

The Coke Ovens were not alone in showing result. The National Coal Board's policy for its collieries brought changes (and great improvement) to two local pits. The mechanization of the boilers at Whitwood Colliery produced impressive results, whilst the electrification of the winding machinery at Wheldale colliery not only eliminated smoke emission but the chimney itself. Improvements were also secured at privately-owned industries.

A major change occurred in administration during the year. By the terms of the Clean Air Act the number of processes scheduled under the Alkali Acts were increased and as a result several local industries were transferred from local government control to that of the Alkali Inspectorate.

Your officers met the Alkali Inspector at a very early date and as a result quickly achieved a clear appreciation of the various changes and furthermore laid a solid foundation for liaison in the future.

### Domestic.

There is little to report of a positive nature in the domestic field. Whilst the voluntary action of householders installs modern solid fuel appliances, gas and electric cookers, water heaters and the like, the main form of heating remains in the coal fire. I can only reiterate what I have said before - that the predominance of concessionary coal in the area prohibits the formulation of smoke control areas.

When a satisfactory alternative has been secured our people may look with greater favour on the system of smoke control areas, but in the meantime one can only watch and hope.

This state of affairs clearly points to one thing - that whilst our sootfall has been steadily reduced over the last few years, it will shortly reach a position where no further reduction can be secured except through improvements in the domestic field; to be precise - future improvements demand control areas.

#### Propaganda.

No opportunity has been lost in making known the importance of clean air. Your Council continues its membership of the National Society for Clean Air where your official serves as Deputy Chairman of the Yorkshire Divisional Council and also represents the division on the National Executive and also of the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council, where again, your official has the honour of being Chairman.

Through these bodies, up-to-date experience in secured and wherever possible translated to the public. It was in conjunction with the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council that the main effort of the year was held - namely a Clean Air Exhibition.

This was held in the Festival Hall during October and included exhibits from the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation, the Coal Utilization Council, the North Eastern Gas Board, the Yorkshire Electricity Board, the National Society for Clean Air, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Association of Public Health Inspectors and your own Department.

The Exhibition was supported by propaganda meetings for housewives on their own and for men alone in the form of an industrial discussion. Added attractions were film shows, cookery demonstrations and essay and art competitions for schoolchildren.

Whilst the attendance of adults was reasonably encouraging, the visits or organised parties of schoolchildren was particularly appreciated.

Through the co-operation of the Education Sub-Committee and the teaching profession, some 3,000 children visited the Exhibition and heard the talks.

I personally feel that in the rising generation we have our greatest hope for future progress and no opportunity is lost of expanding the principles of clean air to schoolchildren.

In point of fact, in addition to the exhibition, your official delivered a number of lectures during the year to parties of schoolchildren attending a course organised by the North Eastern Gas Board.

We look to the future with growing confidence.



## Sootfall - Tons per square mile

Month	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
January	14.01	13.11	11.24	10.24
February	18.34	14.86	11.41	13.14
March	15.91	19.91	15.30	19.07
April	9.84	5.45	4.77	7.28
May	18.11	31.64	13.51	17.75
June	13.60	6.34	6.20	7.10
July	11.97	32.33	6.20	7.88
August	7.60	11.82	7.80	10.93
September	14.01	15.68	12.07	10.31
October	6.37	9.57	3.93	9.80
November	20.94	18.66	8.24	15.97
December	17.44	13.47	12.44	12.47
Totals	168.14	192.24	113.11	151.99

## Sulphur Trioxide Estimation - Milligrammes per Day

Month	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
January	5.30	4.18	4.69	4.29
February	3.35	3.10	2.59	3.93
March	4.96	1.96	1.86	3.03
April	3.44	2.01	2.35	2.67
May	3.24	2.21	2.14	1.93
June	3.23	1.16	1.58	1.49
July	3.05	2.06	1.57	1.86
August	.84	.58	1.20	1.77
September	1.10	1.38	1.36	1.73
October	1.85	2.47	1.49	2.82
November	2.80	1.36	1.90	2.28
December	5.00	3.74	3.35	3.98
Averages	38.16	26.12	26.08	29.78

## Sootfall - Shown in tons per square mile per annum

Year	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
1958	168.14	192.24	113.11	151.99
1957	199.62	207.94	120.85	180.51
1956	206.30	191.28	120.52	207.42
1955	245.35	167.24	124.74	208.40
1954	266.10	183.12	144.82	198.12
1953	141.99	160.98	125.83	178.76
1952	194.45	258.20	139.24	204.70
1951	216.27	285.72	155.42	243.16
1950	165.76	185.61	150.37	242.70
1949	190.51	172.97	147.52	321.44
1948	237.13	257.32	212.90	352.26
1947	176.32	269.10	217.74	307.11
1946	204.72	249.72	161.52	254.04

## Sulphur Trioxide Estimation - Average for year - milligrammes per day

Year	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
1958	3.18	2.18	2.17	2.48
1957	3.64	2.49	2.53	2.77
1956	3.50	2.29	2.41	3.25
1955	5.09	2.03	2.48	2.82
1954	4.32	2.86	2.83	3.50
1953	2.61	2.11	2.13	2.30
1952	2.09	1.47	1.79	1.91
1951	2.01	1.67	1.73	1.91
1950	1.60	0.95	1.63	1.98
1949	not	established	3.23	3.18
1948	"	"	3.79	3.37
1947	"	"	2.79	2.91
1946	"	"	2.51	2.19

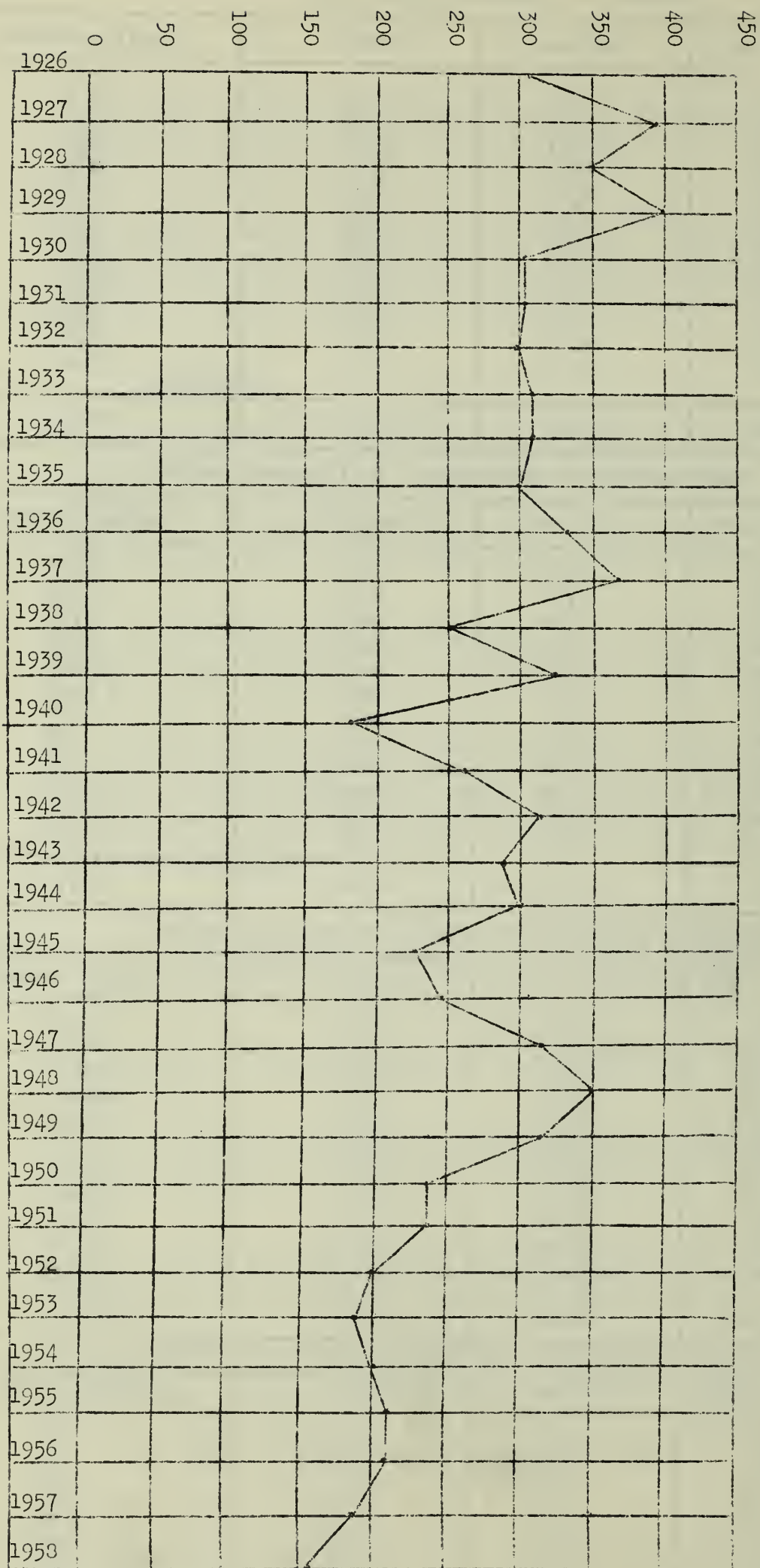


ANNUAL SOOTFALL IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE FROM 1926 TO 1958 ON THE CENTRE OF CASTLEFORD

1926 - 1943 SITUATED AT CAMBRIDGE STREET, CASTLEFORD

1944 ONWARDS SITUATED AT CANNON STREET, CASTLEFORD

SCALE - 1" = 100 tons.



## RIVERS AND WATERCOURSES

The position of our river and watercourses is much the same as in previous years. Some local flooding was experienced in times of storm but the town generally experienced no difficulty.

The nuisance of foam sweeping over from the river into various streets of the town still occurs when wind is in the north or east. It would appear there is little hope of improvement whilst the detergent content of the water remains so high.

## DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The Department continues to disinfect premises after certain types of notifiable disease and after deaths or removal of pulmonary cases. The standard method of spraying and fumigation of the premises is employed whilst articles of bedding are subject to steam treatment.

The plant at Cinder Lane continues to give excellent service and remains in good condition. It is only subject to periodic inspection by the Insurance Company's Inspector and any necessary adjustments are made following their inspections.

Vermin infestations are reported from time to time. These are treated with proprietary solutions containing D.D.T. and Pyrethrum.

The policy of spraying all Council houses on first occupation and upon change of tenancy has been continued.

As in former years, certain industrial premises were treated with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas, the work being done by contractors. After treatment the usual confirmatory samples of foodstuff were taken by the Department.

The following table shows the work carried out during the year:-

Disinfection after Infectious Disease.....	4
Disinfestation of verminous premises:	
Privately owned.....	25
Local Authority owned.....	1
Council houses treated upon the creation of new tenancy.....	357

## DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SANITARY ALTERATIONS.

The main development in the town's sewerage system still continues to lie in the area of the Ferry Fryston Housing Estate where the ever increasing number of houses calls in turn for an increasing number of sewers.

Of the existing sewers, many are still subject to underground movement and blockages are frequently caused which in turn affect private household drains. The release of these sewers is secured by means of the vacuum gully machines or by the Engineers Sewerage Staff.

I would again emphasise the need for sewers in certain parts of the town, particularly in the area of Redhill Drive, Holywell Lane and Hillcrest where the lack of facilities causes the existence of many cesspools which in turn call for very constant attention at no mean cost.

During the year some alteration did occur to the various forms of sanitary conveniences and the following are the details:-

Pail closets converted to water closets.....	2
Pail closets abolished.....	7
Privies converted to water closets.....	2
Water closets abolished.....	142
Additional water closets provided to existing buildings.....	30
Water closets provided to new buildings.....	250
Ashbins abolished.....	142
Ashbins provided to new buildings.....	247

#### FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

As in former years the inspection of factories was carried out and our activities were directed to cleanliness....non-mechanical factories and sanitary accommodation and escape in case of fire in all factories.

The following is a copy of the Annual Return submitted to the Ministry of Labour under this heading.

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>No. on Register.</u>	<u>No. of Inspections.</u>	<u>Notices Served.</u>
Factories without mechanical power.	16	21	Nil
Factories with mechanical power	138	173	Nil
Other premises.	8	10	Nil
	<u>162</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>Nil</u>

#### Cases in which defects were found:-

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Ref. to H.M.I.</u>	<u>Ref. by H.M.I.</u>
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	1
Drainage of floors	1	1	-	1
Sanitary Conveniences:-				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1
(b) Unsuitable & Defective	4	4	-	4
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Totals	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>

#### THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

During the year two cinemas closed leaving four open.

The local theatre, having closed in the spring of 1958 remained closed for the remainder of the year.

All the premises were found to be well maintained.



### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Two common lodging houses still serve the needs of some of our population. They have always been found to be extremely clean, well maintained and well managed.

### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Again constant vigilance has been maintained over this form of dwelling. Travelling hawkers still give rise to some difficulty but co-operation by owners and members of the Police Force prevent over-long visitations.

As in previous years some travelling showmen used sites in the town as winter quarters. There are no permanent sites licensed in the Borough and there appears to be no call for such sites.

### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

There was again no change in our system during the year. Two rat catchers are employed full time and the methods and materials employed are those prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Infestations naturally occur from time to time but the routine work appears to deal with these most effectively.

The town's sewerage system is always liable to infestation and the regular treatment given is an essential. It is by constant attention that these vulnerable places are prevented from becoming a breeding ground for the rat population.

The Council continues to retain its membership of the Local Advisory Group and your officers attend the meetings.

The following statistics detail the work done during the year:-

<u>Sewer Treatment</u>	
1958/59 Test Baiting.	
No. of manholes baited.....	251
No. of clear takes.....	19
No. of part takes.....	3
1958/59 Maintenance Treatment.	
No. of manholes baited.....	208
No. of clear takes.....	1
No. of part takes.....	10

Premises inspected and found infested during the 12 months ended 31.3.59.

<u>Property</u>	<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Major</u>	<u>Minor</u>		
Corporation property	-	22	3	25
Dwelling houses	-	148	35	183
Business premises	-	30	30	60
Agricultural property	-	5	-	5

No. of treatments:

Corporation property.....	74
Dwelling houses.....	250
Business Premises.....	109
Farms.....	2
	<hr/>
	435

### Rats and Mice Destruction (Continued)

	<u>No. of Properties inspected</u>	<u>No. of Inspections.</u>
Corporation property	38	105
Dwelling houses	4452	5916
Business premises	1924	3026
Farms	12	51
	<u>6426</u>	<u>9098</u>

### STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT.

Sixty-five premises are licensed to store petroleum and petroleum mixtures, the licences authorising the storage of 108,380 gallons of petrol and 24,700 gallons of petroleum mixtures.

Inspection and supervision was carried out as well as possible under the circumstances. All new installations were studied prior to approval and apparatus inspected during construction.

### MARINE STORE DEALERS.

This trade continues to be well catered for in the district, six premises being registered. In addition to the staff of the Department, several police officers are authorised to act as officers under the Section; consequently all premises are subject to regular inspection.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

These still comprise two gut scrapers, two tripe boilers, one fat melter and two rag and bone dealers. During the year the fat melter and one tripe boiler consulted the Department when preparing schemes for enlargement and re-organisation of their premises.

All premises were visited and found to be well maintained.

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Three premises are still registered under the Act and all are well maintained.

### HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

The powers of registration granted by the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, are still applied and 49 premises are so registered.

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There was one premises in the town used for upholstering work and was registered accordingly but towards the end of the year the occupier went out of business.

There are no premises actually preparing rag flock.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, SECTION 50.

I continue to be the authorised officer of the Local Authority for this Section of the Act. During the year under review it was necessary for the local authority to undertake responsibility for the burial of two persons.

### TOYS FOR RAGS.

This type of offence now rarely occurs but the Department is ever watchful. The difficulty is invariably to secure from offending persons their correct name and address but once again we offer our thanks to the Police authority for assistance given.

## MORTUARIES.

The town is still served by the two mortuaries at Cinder Lane and Glass Houghton. Both are small, both with very restricted facilities and both in regular use.

Despite the care taken in both cleansing and management, they are frequently the subject of criticism.

In the past I have stressed the need for a new central mortuary and each passing year emphasises this need.

I would therefore again urge the Council to expedite the construction of premises capable of meeting the needs of the district.

## SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND.

	<u>Informal</u>	and	<u>Formal Action</u>
Nuisances found in 1958.....	683		299
Nuisances left over from 1957.....	136		97
Total requiring abatement.....	819		396
Abated during 1958.....	786		352
Outstanding at end of 1958.....	33		44

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

As in former years this section of the report covers refuse collection and disposal, street cleansing and public conveniences. The figures included relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1959.

The year's working was of normal character, the winter producing some snow, prolonged frost with some disorganisation of refuse collection. This latter was kept to a minimum and refuse collection was generally maintained at a once weekly level.

## REFUSE COLLECTION.

The development of Ferry Fryston on the one hand and the Slum Clearance Programme on the other continue to affect the collection rounds and month to month adjustments are necessary. The area is served by seven teams varying from two men up to six in number, each responsible for an area of domestic premises, with another team assigned to commercial and business premises. The vehicles now in use comprise two Dennis Paxit rear loaders, one Dennis Sheflex "fore and aft" type rear loader, one Karrier CK3 side loader, one Karrier Gamecock side loader, two Karrier Bantam side loaders and one Fordson with special van body. From March to October the Department operates a five day week and from November to March, a five and a half day week. Vehicles are provided with sacks for the separate collection of waste paper and cardboard and three of the side loaders are provided with trailers.

One of the great problems still continues to be the dross left from miners' home coal - if placed in the ashbin it produces excessive weight, if left at the kerbside an unsightly appearance in our streets. The answer to this seems hard to find.

## SALVAGE COLLECTION.

This is now limited to waste paper and cardboard only. The difficulty experienced in the disposal of waste metals noted in the 1957 report became more and more acute and the market finally disappeared so separation was discontinued.

The system of paying the men of the Department a bonus based on waste paper sales has been continued and would appear to be most successful. The figures of this service included later in the report indicate the general turnover, but it should be appreciated that the baling and sale of paper is not only profit-making but removes the need for disposal elsewhere - a very important feature.



## DISPOSAL.

Tips. 95% of our disposal is by tipping and during the year three tips were in being:-

### (a) Redhill Drive.

Here the former limestone quarry is steadily being reclaimed. It is estimated that 1959 will see completion of what has been a very useful if precarious venture. During the summer months constant action had to be taken against crickets and flies, whilst windy weather caused spreading of light material. The local residents, however, proved most co-operative.

### (b) Healdfield Quarry.

Here the former trouble from water was overcome. In addition to our own tipping, vast quantities of material were received from industry generally but particularly from the new coke oven site and filling was secured well above water level.

### (c) Three Lane Ends.

The section of land originally earmarked for raising and recovery was finally completed in the spring of 1959. Each moving equipment was hired and the soil spread from the stockpile over the area. The land is now ready for use either for horticulture, agriculture or playing fields.

## Destructor.

The plant at Wheldon Road was again not in use and as the condition of the chimney was adjudged unsafe and demolished the plant was finally abandoned. The makeshift cell at Cinder Lane continues in use and deals with a portion of our material but it is both primitive and inadequate and more permanent arrangements are demanded.

The following statistical information will be found to be of interest:-

## COLLECTION.

Refuse collected during the year was as follows:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>
Ashbins (estimated weight)	20,610	10
Ashpits " "	256	15
Shop Refuse & Salvage	924	1
	<u>21,791</u>	<u>6</u>

The gross cost of this service was £26,422.

In addition the Department removed 473 tons 7 cwts of refuse from the Market premises, the cost of which was borne by the Markets Committee.

As in previous years tradespeople and others conveyed material to the destructor and to the tips.

The emptying of cesspools was carried out as required and it is estimated that 4,996 tons of sewage was so removed at a cost of £1313.

## TIPS.

Materials disposed of at the tips was as follows:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>
Ashbins	20,610	10
Ashpits	256	15
Destructor Waste	147	0
Street Sweepings	1,215	2
Gully Cleansing	2,497	10
Market Refuse	473	7
	<u>25,200</u>	<u>4</u>

## DESTRUCTOR. Shop Refuse and Market

Materials salvaged during the year were as follows:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>£</u>
Waste Paper	697	5673
Scrap Metal	5	20

The gross expenditure on disposal was £9597 but with the income from salvage and trade refuse of £5693 this was reduced to a net figure of £3904.

## STREET CLEANSING.

The street cleansing service continues to be partly manual and partly mechanised. Two mechanical sweeper collectors are employed mainly on open roads where stationary traffic obstruction is at a minimum. They give excellent results on this class of highway, covering considerable lengths with a full sweep.

Two pedestrian controlled, electrically propelled orderly carts are also in full use. One serving a small gang is responsible for clearing up the town centre early each morning, after which, with a reduced number of men, it moves over to a residential area. The second is responsible for Airedale centre and the greater part of the Ferry Fryston Estate. The remainder of the district is divided up into small areas each served by an individual sweeper acting as area orderly.

It is regrettable to have to draw attention to the shortcomings of our townspeople, but attention must be drawn to the growing problem of litter. Each morning, but particularly at weekends, our streets are seen to be littered with all forms of cardboard containers, newspapers and bus tickets and even the proximity of a litter receptacle fails to remind the individual of the need for tidy disposal. Consequently, the task of street cleansing grows annually and with it the obvious increase in expenditure.

The fact that the ratepayer has to bear the cost does not make the ratepayer any more conscious of his responsibility and one is left with a sense of frustration.

Earlier in the report I referred to the prolonged frost period, during which repeated gritting was necessary. The street sweepers were augmented by men from the refuse collection service, the Highways and the Parks Departments, and I would again thank the other departments for their help.

The following tables are in the prescribed form and show clearly our refuse costs.

Cost Statement 1958/59.

(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	% of total gross expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>	£	£	£	%
	<u>GROSS EXPENDITURE</u>				
	(i) Labour	15916	7869	23785	65.93
	(ii) Transport	10480	674	11154	30.94
	(iii) Plant, etc.	57	916	973	2.70
	(iv) Other items	-	138	138	.38
	(v) Total Gross Expenditure	26453	9597	36050	100
2.	GROSS INCOME (including £- received from other local authorities.	31	5693	5724	-
3.	NETT COST	26422	3904	30326	-
4.	Capital Expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-	-
5.	<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s d	s d	s d	
	Gross cost per ton, labour only	14 7	7 3	21 10	
6.	Gross cost per ton, transport only.	9 7	7	10 2	
7.	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton.	24 3	3 7	27 10	
8.	Net cost per 1000 population.	£ 634	£ 94	£ 728	
9.	Net cost per 1000 premises.	1810	268	2078	



(b) Street Cleansing.

Item	Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street gully cleansing	Total	% of total gross expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
	<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>	£	£	£	%
1.	<u>GROSS EXPENDITURE</u>				
	(i) Labour	8942	876	9818	63.53
	(ii) Transport	3350	1972	5322	34.44
	(iii) Plant, etc.	229	-	229	1.48
	(iv) Other items	84	-	84	.55
	(v) Total gross expenditure	12605	2848	15453	100
2.	GROSS INCOME (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport & the County Council)	91	-	91	-
3.	NETT COST	12514	2848	15362	-
4.	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-	-
5.	GROSS EXPENDITURE on snow clearance gritting not included previously.	3440	-	-	-
	<u>UNIT COSTS</u>				
6.	Net Cost per street mile.	30	-	-	
7.	Net Cost per 1000 gullies cleansed	-	96	-	
8.	Net Cost per 1000 population.	300	68	368	

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There was no change in the accommodation during the year. At Bradley Street attendance is provided for the women's section but the men's section and all urinals are served by part-time attendance and cleaning.

I have previously stressed the need for additional accommodation and as the months go by this need becomes more and more apparent. I would urge that additional accommodation be provided at an early date.

## STAFF.

Deputy Public Health Inspector	-	Mr.J.Rooke.
Additional Public Health Inspectors-		Mr.K.Whitley. Mr.H.Burton (from June 1958)
Technical Assistants	-	Mr.H.Burton (to June 1958) Mr.J.D.Hill, Mr.J.S.Hepworth. Mr.R.Hughes (from Nov.1958) Mr.D.Ward (from Dec.1958)
Clerks	-	Mrs.J.Chappell. Mrs.V.A.Stansill. Mrs.J.Muscroft.

## CONCLUSION.

I would again express to the Council my appreciation of the confidence shown me and would again thank my colleagues in all Departments for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

I would again thank the outdoor staff for their efforts throughout the year and particularly during the difficult winter weather.

Finally I would pay tribute to the indoor staff and particularly to my Deputy Mr.J.Rooke, whose help and support throughout the year and in the preparation of this report is invaluable, and to Mrs.Chappell my Chief Clerk.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

E.J. WINFIELD.

Senior Public Health Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent.

1st October, 1959.







